

CAUGHT ON BRIDGE, MOTHER IS KILLED; DAUGHTER DYING

Seven-Year-Old Boy Escapes
Engine When Pushed to
Other Track.

GOING TO HOSPITAL.

Consumptive Leaves Bed and
Goes to Scene of Tragedy
—Probably Will Die.

Overtaken by an Erie train on the high trestle over Second River, between Arlington and Belleville, N. J., Mrs. Mary Oberweis was precipitated to the bed of the stream, a distance of sixty feet, and instantly killed.

She was accompanied by two of her children, Mary, thirteen, and William, seven. Mary was struck by the train and lies in St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, dying of a fractured skull and other injuries. The boy escaped on a runaway between the tracks.

They were on their way to Isolation Hospital, Belleville, on their weekly visit to John, another son, eighteen, who is dying of tuberculosis. John, learning of the accident from his brother William, who ran on to the hospital, left his bed and ran to the trestle. He suffered a rupture and is in a dying condition.

The place is a highly dangerous one and the railroad company has placards at both ends of the trestle warning pedestrians against using it. But many persons make use of the short cut it affords between Belleville and Arlington. The engine was within twenty feet of them, the brakes grinding and the wheels when Mrs. Oberweis grabbed the little boy and threw him to the other track. This was the means of saving his life, but also of the mother's death. In the instant that remained before the train should be upon her she lost her balance and either jumped or was struck by the piston rod of the engine and thrown into the river bed.

Mary, the little girl, ran on ahead of her mother for a few feet before the pilot of the engine caught her coat and dragged her under the engine. When it was brought to a stop her body was found wedged under the machine. Her skull was fractured and she was unconscious.

William had run ahead while to Isolation Hospital and given his consumptive brother a breathless account of what he had seen. The two returned together to the trestle and arrived in time to see the body of their mother taken from the gully. The consumptive brother collapsed and he was placed in the ambulance with his sister and taken to St. Michael's. It was said this morning that brother and sister were both near to death.

Little William, who may thus become the last survivor of his family, is homeless this morning. The Belleville police took charge of him last night and with difficulty restrained him from going to his mother's home in Belleville where the body of his mother lies.

The family numbered five until the father died a year ago.

Arthur Daily, engine driver of the train, said last night that he did not see Mrs. Oberweis until he was within a hundred feet of her. He shut off steam, he said, blew the whistle and applied the emergency brakes. The locomotive was sliding on locked wheels when it overtook the Oberweises.

A COMPLETE NOVEL FOR 6 CENTS
Buy the Evening World from Monday to Saturday, next week, and get "The Return of Tarzan," sequel to "Tarzan of the Apes." Order from newsdealer now.

"HERO" HUSBAND TO JAIL.

Horsehoof who imposed on Bride Sent to Workhouse.

James McManus, a horsehoof of No. 28 East Sixty-fifth street, to-day was sent by Magistrate Krotel in the Yorkville Police Court to the Workhouse for thirty days for annoying his former wife. Last August McManus met Miss Eleanor Meany and told her he was a fireman on sick leave because he had been hurt in making a thrilling rescue. Three weeks later they were wed. Two hours after the wedding the bride received an anonymous letter telling her that McManus was no fireman and had imposed on her.

The bride refused to live with the horsehoof and secured an annulment on the ground of fraud. Miss Meany told the Court McManus wrote indecent letters to her and her mother. Magistrate Krotel put McManus under \$500 bail to keep the peace for six months. McManus did not have the money, so he was sent to the Workhouse.

Does the Turkey Trot Give Women Wrinkles? Physician Says "YES," and Tells Why



"American Women Put Too Much Exertion Into Their Dancing and Are Not Properly Dressed for the Tango," Asserts Dr. Cecile L. Greil.

"Men's Clothes Are Much More Sensible than Those Worn by Women for Tango Tripping," She Declares.

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

Have you turkey trot and tango wrinkles? No, I am not referring to the most recently perpetrated kick, the newest and ungainliest dip. The tango wrinkle is the real old-fashioned kind, and, like other troubles, it seldom comes singly. Maurice Dekobra, a clever young Parisian, has discovered it, and he is the first to warn, passionate tango and turkey trot trippers of their peril.

It seems possible that they may heed his warnings, though they have turned deaf ears to various self-appointed terpsichorean censors—not that I specially wonder at the failure of the latter. Many persons with fundamentally decent instincts, including the instinct to mind their own business, are led astray through sheer irritation against the Puritan bawler-out. Which brings up the question of whether reformers reform, but that is another story. This one is about tango wrinkles.

Here is a summary of the physical effects of the morning-evening-noon-and-night tango, according to M. Dekobra.

"Two complete sets of deep wrinkles between the eyes. A double set of wrinkles about the neck. A deep drawn-down expression of the mouth. Quick development of a double and sometimes a triple chin. Involving and unhealthy looking shoulders. Loss of distinction in the style of carrying the head."

WOMAN PHYSICIAN CONFIRMS EVERY DETAIL.

And when I took this history of a case of tangoism to Dr. Cecile L. Greil, the physician attached to the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, she confirmed every detail.

Dr. Greil is of course much too busy a person to hunt tea trotteries. But she has recently returned from a year abroad, and she has many young friends in this city. She has seen many versions of the new dances, and she confessed to some surprise that M. Dekobra found them so dangerous in Paris.

"With Miss Isadora Duncan I visited places in the French capital where the tango and other new steps were popular," she said. "But it seemed to me that the French danced them exquisitely, with no hint of awkwardness or vulgarity, and Miss Duncan was of the same opinion. Certainly one could always distinguish between the French and the American couples in the cabaret dances, and I am afraid the distinction would have to be in favor of the French. In Rome, too, I saw Italians dance the tango beautifully."

"But I do not think that American tango trippers are likely to suffer all the evil effects on health and beauty which M. Dekobra so vividly describes. Danced properly, the tango may be a joyous and beneficial recreation, of the sort that a hardworking people needs. Please make it perfectly clear that I believe in the innocent possibilities of the tango. But, unfortunately, it is danced in the wrong manner by most of its American devotees."

Dr. Greil paused reflectively before her next remarks. A smile crept into her dark eyes.

"We need to have a biopsy face," she said. "Then we had the an-

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dressing, which is really an adaptation of classical drapery. "The average woman dressed for a dance has not the free use of her hips and arms," continued the doctor. "So the work which they should do is thrown on the accessory muscles of the neck and shoulders. The result is particularly bad in the case of the tango, which demands so much hip-and-arm motion. In their effort to maintain a task not meant for them, the shoulders tend to slope inward, the neck to stiffen and the erect carriage of the head to relax."

MEN'S CLOTHING MORE SUITABLE FOR THE TANGO.

"Men, in my opinion, appear to better advantage in the tango than in any other dance. In the dances popular heretofore men have performed beneath mechanical automatons. But their clothes, though not ideal, are much more sensible than the ones worn by women. Consequently men can execute the tango properly, with nerve and agility. I notice that M. Dekobra admits that they rarely develop the tango face."

"If women want to dance the tango with impunity, they should wear costumes on the order of the classical Greek robes. They should also doff their high heels forever, and appear in sandals. These only may they escape the baneful effects of the dance."

"I expect there'll soon be a real epidemic of broken arches and other foot troubles," added Dr. Greil. "High heels are bad enough at any time. But when they are worn during the tango, and violent evolutions of the swift, one-step and similar dances, the wearers simply invite disaster."

"Finally, the tango even when properly done should not be done all the time. It is too much of a strain for most persons to exercise violently all the afternoon and evening, for days in succession. One's passion for dancing has developed into a veritable hysteria, although I'm not afraid that it will last indefinitely."

But the tango wrinkles may—so be careful!

LOCKED IN! BUT SHE WASN'T.

Girl Sends for Patrolman to Open an Unfastened Door.

"Please send somebody around to let me out," said a feminine voice over the telephone to Lieut. Alken of the Greenwich street police station about 7 o'clock last night. "I am locked in the building at No. 25 Vesey street."

When Patrolman Wagner reached No. 25 Vesey street he saw through the plate glass door Miss N. Verney, secretary of The Grail, a magazine published in the building. She was tapping furiously on the glass.

Wagner smiled reassuringly upon her and tried the door with his first key. No result. The second key didn't fit. He went through the entire bunch, but none would turn in the lock. He gave the knob a despairing twist and the door opened.

It had not been locked at all!

SAFELOWERS GET \$2,500 IN JEWELS FROM SAFE

Robbery Committed in Two Hours,
While Proprietor Was Eating
Midnight Meal.

Nathan Gans has a saloon at No. 178 Second street and lives over the saloon. He closed up at midnight and went to a restaurant to eat. He went home about 2 o'clock this morning. At 5 o'clock his porter told him of the alarm from him to open up for the day's business. The porter returned on the double quick. The burglar-proof safe had been burglarized.

The safe-blowers had got a strange hold on the safe and thrown it on its back. Then they drilled like soldiers. The job was executed evidently with neatness and dispatch. Mr. Gans had \$2,500 worth of jewelry belonging to his wife in the safe. There were also \$50 worth of old coins and \$10 in pennies. All were gone.

12-YEAR-OLD BOY TRIES TO POISON GROWN MAN

Stole Money From Brother-in-Law and Placed Deadly Powder in Milk.

(Special to The Evening World.) ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 12.—Without a tremor in his voice, twelve-year-old Frank Vincenzo to-day pleaded guilty to placing bluestone powder, more than fifty per cent. poison, in a glass of milk that Carlo Lapari, a café proprietor at No. 222 Atlantic avenue, was out to drink last night. The boy admitted he had stolen \$10 from the establishment and feared punishment at the hands of Lapari, who is his brother-in-law. Magistrate Southwester held the youngster without bail for the juvenile court.

Lapari's wife, noticing the youngster's suspicious actions, saved her husband's life by dashing the glass from his hands as he raised it to his lips. It contained sufficient poison to kill two men.

Young Vincenzo is well known to the police through a series of robberies. In December he was arrested in Philadelphia, after he had stolen money at home and run away.

Newsmen's Big Time To-Night.
To-night the newsmen of Harlem will make merry in Beethoven Hall, where a vaudeville show will be presented for their benefit. These are the men who see to it that you get your morning papers. They deliver them at your home or hand them to you in the subway or on the "L." Their organization is known as the Harlem News Company. Employees' Association and takes care of its sick and needy. The association is in good financial shape and the members are determined that it shall remain so. Beethoven Hall is at No. 215-25 125th street.

PRIVATE BANKS UNDER SCRUTINY OF LAWMAKERS

Senate Banking Committee
Calling Henry Siegel and
Receivers to Testify.

HOLD HEARINGS HERE.

Legislation Is Coming to Put
Such Concerns Under
State Control.

As an outcome of the recent difficulties of the bank of Henry Siegel & Co., a searching investigation of the methods of private banks was begun to-day by the Senate Committee on Banking, in the Aldermanic Chamber, with a view to shaping new legislation for the regulation of such institutions.

After the hearings are over the Legislature will be asked to make laws which will not only regulate private banks but provide for their liquidation when they get in trouble.

A number of witnesses were subpoenaed to appear before the committee to-day. Among them were Henry Siegel, the receiver of the Siegel bank; Robert McKeon, Secretary of the Siegel Stores Corporation; John A. Garver, counsel for the corporation, and Oscar Prall, Secretary and Treasurer of the Fourteenth Street Store and the Simpson Crawford Company, two of the Siegel stores that are in receivers' hands.

An effort was made to subpoena Henry Siegel and Frank G. Vogel, his partner, and William A. Marble, one of the receivers of the stores, but they were not found. Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel will, however, be called to appear at a later session of the committee.

INTENDS TO INVESTIGATE THE SIEGEL LOANS.

The Senate Committee includes Senators Henry W. Pollock, Chairman, and Senators Hearst, Packard and O'Connell. Before the opening of the session Chairman Pollock said:

"We shall frame legislation after this inquiry which will make all private banks safer in every way. We shall propose limiting them in the matter of investments, as savings banks are now limited, but not quite so strictly. We shall seek to learn how the Siegel Company made its loans and where these loans were placed among the several stores. Of course, we cannot expect that private banks which have now made investments shall change them all at once, but we shall arrange some plan by which they shall be limited to certain forms of investment. Also, there will be a proposal to regulate the liquidation of these private banks."

"The \$100,000 bond required by the State is one form of regulation, but the State has just now nothing whatever to say in the matter of the character of investments."

Senators Healy, Emerson and Carver will, upon the resumption with Chairman Pollock when he opened for business at 11:30 o'clock, and called as a witness John A. Garver of counsel for the Siegel Stores Corporation, \$2,500,000 of the common stock of which had been deposited with the Siegel bank for the benefit of the depositors.

Mr. Garver was required to show by his evidence the close relationship between the Henry Siegel bank and the Siegel stores in New York and Boston, which are in the hands of receivers.

"We enjoined the depositors of the bank from civil action because if we hadn't done that the stores could not have gone on for twenty-four hours," Mr. Garver declared.

"If the business can be kept going together and provide a plan for reorganization which will protect the depositors in the bank, we will make an individual deposit therein to \$200."

When Chairman Pollock asked the witness how long he thought the reorganization of the bank's affairs would take Mr. Garver replied:

"I think it will take only about sixty days. If it is dragged out over a longer time, I think Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel will borrow funds to pay off the depositors."

"The creditors of the bank are on a par, are they not, with the other creditors of the three department stores?"

"Yes, just like commercial creditors, with no priority of claim. But the small creditors are usually taken care of first—those under \$200 or \$400, the larger creditors waiting."

Questioned upon the profitability of the two New York Siegel stores, the Fourteenth Street and Simpson Crawford Company, Mr. Garver said he understood they were profitable. As to the Siegel stores corporation, the witness said that its assets consisted in equities in the two New York stores and the two others—one in Boston and one in Chicago—in the Siegel chain.

EFFORT TO PRESERVE GOOD WILL OF THE STORES.

"Then if the two New York stores and the one in Boston are insolvent," Mr. Pollock asked, "its sole asset lies in the Siegel-Cooper Company in Chicago?"

"Yes, although there are one or two other assets. But one thing is certainly imperative, that the depositors in the Siegel bank be taken care of at the very outset, otherwise the good will of the stores will suffer very greatly, and the good will must be preserved."

Daniel P. Hays of No. 115 Broadway, representing depositors in the Siegel bank, arose from a spectator's seat and asked Mr. Garver how the interests of the bank depositors were protected by an injunction against depositors.

"So far as no injunction is laid upon Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel," said he,

Cost of Living Made High by Women's Styles

The women nowadays wear so few clothes they have to use more to keep warm—hence the high cost of living.

This is the unique theory of Dr. Alonzo H. Taylor, Rush professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, who declares present fashions for women are the real, honest-to-goodness cause of the increased cost of existing.

"The styles of 1914," explained Dr. Taylor, applying his science, "compel women to wear fewer and thinner clothes than they wore ten years ago. Arguing along the line that it requires a greater number of heat units to maintain a normal temperature of the body, it readily can be seen that a woman must use more now than formerly. This increases the supply of heat units, and, with the usual result of higher prices."

"They are not restrained from disposing of any property they may own, are they, although the depositors are enjoined from enforcing their rights?"

Mr. Garver answered that the course followed was necessary if precipitate bankruptcy was to be avoided, and any other course might have made the reorganization of the stores impossible.

Receiver Henry Melville gave this account of the Siegel bank as he found it: Due depositors, \$2,500,000; loans and discounts, \$2,400,000; interest paid, \$54,192; cash on hand, \$14,897; due from banks, \$24,431.

Mr. Melville also supplied this record of the amounts deposited in other banks and loans made to the Siegel stores and individual creditors:

Deposits in Other Banks.
National Park Bank.....\$1,700.00
Bank of the Metropolis.....2,000.00
Security Bank.....200,000.00
Guaranty National Bank.....100,000.00
Union National Bank.....80,000.00

Loans on the Books.
First National Bank.....\$200,000.00
Simpson Crawford Co.....200,000.00
Henry Siegel & Co (common).....200,000.00
Mr. Siegel (common).....200,000.00
Mr. Vogel (common).....200,000.00
John A. Garver.....100,000.00
Charles E. Hays.....100,000.00
George S. Dugan.....100,000.00
Joseph Siegel.....100,000.00
Lester Siegel.....100,000.00
A. J. Mayer.....100,000.00
Henry J. Brady.....50,000.00

The bank receiver testified that when the appointment of the loan of \$10,000 and one or two other smaller loans had been paid with interest.

Daniel P. Hays, counsel to the Senate Committee, asked him about the loans to the Siegel Stores and one to Henry Siegel for \$104,197.

"Were all the loans secured by collateral?" he inquired.

"All the loans to the Siegel stores were so secured," the witness answered. "Was the loan to Henry Siegel secured?"

"There was no collateral, no note." "What is the total you now have for the benefit of the general creditors?"

"It amounts to about \$2,500, aside from the stock in the Siegel Stores Corporation."

"What is the value of the \$2,500 shares of the Siegel Stores Corporation?"

"I cannot say."

BANKRUPTCY PETITION NOW FILED AGAINST HENRY SIEGEL & CO.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy against Henry Siegel & Co. was filed in the United States Bankruptcy Court's office this morning by Olcott, Gruber, Bonny & McManus, attorneys for Esther Lauffer, Herman Krenowit and Michael Huppert, depositors in the private bank connected with the Siegel store which was recently placed in the hands of a receiver.

No receiver was appointed following the filing of the petition in involuntary bankruptcy, but the petition for a receiver which was filed at the same time stated that the petitioner believed it would be best to have a separate official acting in that capacity for the bank.

An act of bankruptcy in December, it alleged, when the Siegel stores made a preferred payment of \$50,000. The three petitioners say they had deposits aggregating more than \$1,000 in the Siegel private bank.

The petition which asks for a receiver recites that the depositors of the bank fear that the general creditors, who have claims against the stores, will urge a prior claim over the bank creditors, and that the depositors will get nothing if this claim is allowed. The petitioners think that the depositors should have first claims.

Esther Lauffer, petitioning for a receiver, asserts that "the petitioners" also informed that Henry Siegel used money on deposit for his own enterprises as well as to secure large and unsecured discounts for purchases made by and on account of the various Siegel enterprises."

A second petition in involuntary bankruptcy against Henry Siegel & Co. was filed two hours later by Max Stern, George Leach and Lester Hirsch, creditors of the stores. Their petition asserts that money is due them for merchandise.

WILSON ON WAY HOME IN FINE SHAPE FOR WASHINGTON WORK

President's Final Act of Vacation Stay Is to Take Up Case of Complaining Widow.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, WEST POINT, Georgia, Jan. 12.—President Wilson to-day journeyed homeward, ready to take up governmental problems with renewed vigor. He looked physically refreshed by his vacation of nearly three weeks at Pamlico, N.C., and appeared in better health than at any time since his inauguration.

The President told members of his party that he might go to the Gulf coast again for a winter vacation. His desire for isolation was cautiously observed during his stay there, and he was not annoyed by the hordes of officers who daily seek to see him at the White House.

Aside from John Lind, his personal representative in Mexico, the only person who came to Pamlico to see the President on business was Mrs. Margaret Caswell of Beaufort, N.C. When she did not get an audience with the President, a note from her reached him.

Mrs. Caswell said she had made the journey from Texas with financial difficulty and sought justice in her fight against a railroad of that State, from whom she claimed damages for the death of her husband, a conductor on the Gulf coast, who had been killed before an unexplained tribunal. The President sent Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aide, to ask Mrs. Caswell to prepare a statement of the facts and send them to the White House.

The Chief Executive spent an enthusiastic good-bye by the residents of Pamlico Christian when he departed last night. Practically the town's entire population was at the station to bid him farewell.

Newspaper correspondents were attracted by the President while he stood in his private box. He declined an offer to make a speech, but he did make a report that he might appoint ex-President Taft Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

To-morrow the President will take up the Mexican situation with the Cabinet as well as the anti-trust program. The disposition of refugees of President Teo, is developing into a problem, it was said.

POPE APPROVES DECISION ON ANNA GOULD'S APPEAL

Rota Tribunal Will Now Ratify Annulment of the Castellans Marriage.

ROME, Jan. 12.—Pope Pius this afternoon formally sanctioned the report of the Roman Rota Tribunal, the Vatican's high court of appeal, that the Duchess de Talleryrand (formerly Anna Gould) against the clerical annulment of her marriage to Count Paul de Castellans.

This means that the Rota Tribunal, or Lower Court, will ratify its original annulment.

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